BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

LIBERTY.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN RALEIGH!

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS!

APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

GREAT UNANIMITY AND ENTHUSIASM.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.

NORTH CAROLINA REGENERATED

The great Union Mass Meeting advertised for yesterday in our City transpired in accordance with the previous arrangements It was a perfect success in every respect. Although the number present was not as large as many anticipated, we think the turn out was very creditable considering the attendant circumstances. Below will be found as complete a report of the proceedings as our limited space admits of.

THE CROWD.

It is estimated that aside from the citizens of Raleigh and the large crowd of soldiers present, there were two hundred inhabitants of Wake County in attendance on the Meeting, and many others from remote portions of the State. Among the most prominent of these we noticed Dr. J. T. Leach, Dr. M. P. Arrendell, Ex-Governor Swain, and C. H. Brogden, Comptroller of the State.

THE MUSIC.

Col. Granger, post commandant, kindly loaned the Committee the use of his brigade band, and their efforts were well received. Their music was excellent and aided to no small extent the impression created by the proceedings generally.

A CHANGE.

The "State House bell" which called the assemblage together yesterday was used four years ago on the 20th of this month for the purpose of convening the Convention which passed the ordinance of secession and inaugurated the attempt to take the State of North Carolina out of the Union. Yesterday its peals sounded true and loyal, and thrilled the hearts of Union men with a joyousness in strange comparison with the feeling experienced by them on that occasion.

AN OLD MAN ON THE STAND.

Among those who had seats on the stand was Mr. David Royster, a citizen of this City, now nearly or quite ninety years old. He never had any patience with secessionists, and always clung with tenacity, openly and boldly, to the Union He resides now in the house to which he brought his bride sixty six years ago. May he yet be spared long to enjoy liberty of the old flag he has always loved.

THE MILITARY INFLUENCE.

The influence of the military on the meeting was not felt in the least. Gen. Schofield was particularly invited to take a place on the Speaker's Stand, but declined on the grounds that he wished the affair to appear in every respect the free and unrestrained expression of the people, and did not want to give croakers any opportunity, however slight, to make a charge of military restraint. While his heart was with the success of the movement, he did not deem it consistent with his position as a military man, to appear in person on the ground. He rendered every assistance in his power in the way of preparation; but avoided all acts calculated to show a desire to lay out any especial plan or programme.

ANTITHESIS.

The bright, cheerful countenances of the loyal Union men in our streets and on the grounds, induced by the opportunity afforded them to freely express and interchange sentiments dear to their hearts and indicative of their true faith in the old flag, presented a marked contrast to the sour, gloomy and disconsolate faces of the few ultraits who represent the "conquered but not subdued" element in our midst. The former were greatly elated and frequent comparisons were made between the freedom of speech allowed yesterday and the terrible tyranny and suppression of public sentiment to which they have submitted for the past four years.

THE SPEAKER'S STAND.

The Speaker's Stand was erected in the Capitol Square nearly in the centre of the East front of the Park, and so arranged that the Capitol building cast a shadow on it and protected the Speakers from the scorching rays of the sun. It was constructed of rough, unplaned pine boards and the platform was raised about four feet from the ground. A roofing of canvass covered the stand.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At half-past twelve the meeting was called to order by Mr. W. R. Richardson, and on his motion the following named gentlemen were appointed officers:

PRESIDENT.

Col. J. P. H. RUSS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

H. O. PARKER, A. F. PAGE,
C. M. FARRISS.

SECRETARIES.

DAVID WICKER, ALBERT JOHNSON,
JOSEPH D. HAYS.

Mr. Russ, on taking the chair, congratulated the meeting on the favorable auspices of the assemblage. The Confederate bayonets and office holders generally had prevented such a meeting for four years past. As American citizens we meet again. He had been an uncompromising Conservative; some people had called him a Union man. He referred to peaceable secession and ironically spoke of the provoking of our Northern friends into a fight. The disenthralment of the people from the tyrannical government of the last four years also received its animadversion. The restoration of the flag to the dome of the capital he referred to as permanent. He also spoke of his position and the consequent animosity of the rulers towards him. He had always said what he thought and thought what he said. The influences brought to bear on the people by designing politicians was rightfully denounced. He hoped that the effect of the meeting would be to consolidate and bring together the people on the right track. He referred to Gen. Lee as a brave man. He charged the leaders with the responsibility of the devastation of the South, and thought that they indirectly had robbed us of our sons, brothers and friends that had been lost in the army. He made the first speech after the fall of Sumter and then denounced the course of the leaders. Now, after losing every cent he owned in the word, he held the white livered wretches, as he called the leaders, responsible. He endorsed President Johnson's policy of punishing the leaders

During his speech he was frequently interrupted by remarks of approval. After the conclusion of his bold and praiseworthy effort, the band in attendance played "The Star Spangled Banner,"

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Col. Russ then appointed the following

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

C. R. THOMAS, Chairman.

W. R. RICHARDSON, W. J. HOLLEMAN.
WILLIE D. JONES, CALVIN J. ROGERS.
R. C. BADGER, E. J. FERRELL.

The Committee retired to the office of the Provost Marshal, in the Capitol building, for consultation. During their absence, the band again favored the assemblage with some excellent music

After a short absence the Committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were read by Mr. C. R. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee, and were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we hail, with feelings of gratification and pleasure, the termination of the late rebellion in the Southern States, by which North Carolina is enabled to enjoy again the blessing of peace and liberty under the Constitution and the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That in addition to the grateful allegiance which we owe to the Union for having secured our prosperity and liberty in the past, we feel that a further debt of gratitude is due from us for its noble sacrifice of blood and treasure in rescuing us from the tyranny and oppression by which the frenzied ambition of bad and reckless men has crushed us for the last four years; forcing our citizens into their armies to fight against the flag of their country, and to become instruments for fixing despotism and slavery upon themselves and their children; robbing us of our substance to accomplish the same unhallowed ends; and hushing our remonstrances and complaints by dungeons and halters, that they might impose upon the world an appearance of unity and accord in purposes and crimes at which the consciences of all good men, and the inborn impulses of American freemen must revolt with horror and disgust.

3. *Resolved*, That as we are now enabled to act as freemen, it is the duty of every good citizen to co operate promptly and energetically with the general government in restoring law and order, and in establishing a true and loyal government in the State.

4. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge the necessity and good policy of retaining a military force in the State until a State government is put in operation, and all combined resistance to the laws and the peace of society is suppressed. But we desire as speedy action as possible to be taken to establish the civil authority; and we believe the best mode of initiating the same to be by assembling a Convention of the people in the City of Raleigh, as early as practicable.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve the policy of the President, as indicated in his recent addresses, and will aid him as far as possible, in carrying it out in North Carolina, that rebellion may be made odious, a just and loyal tone of public sentiment established, and the legitimate authority of the government recognized and respected, as the only means of preserving our liberties, securing the general prosperity of the people, and perpetuating the inestimable rights and privileges so dearly purchased by the blood of our fathers, and handed down as a priceless inheritance to their children.

6. *Resolved*, That we deplore the untimely death of President Lincoln, and regard his assassins as objects of execration and loathing to the civilized world. That we unite with our countrymen generally in lamenting that he was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, when his course and his pledges gave so much promise of continued good to the nation.

7. *Resolved*, That we are gratified that the office of President, thus rendered vacant, has devolved on a native of this State; and that we have confidence in the honesty and integrity of President Johnson, and in his devotion to the Constitution and Union of the States.

8. *Resolved*, That we would also express our entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of another native son of North Carolina; and, in the event of an election for the office of Governor, which we believe should soon be held, we cheerfully recommend, as the first choice of the PEOPLE therefor, W. W. HOLDEN,—their great Conservative champion—whom they should delight to reward and honor.

The resolutions were received with demonstrations of applause, and three cheers were given for Holden.

Mr. Thomas, in support of the resolutions, remarked that he was glad to be present at the rejoicings of the day. He had looked during the past four years for a similar outbreak, and felt that he had a right to be present. His last public speech had been for the preservation of the union of the States. He had done every thing in his power to prevent secession. As a member of the Convention he had done all in his power. He had obtained permission from the War Department to fire a salute in case Virginia refused to secede; but he also recollected the discharge of the cannon at Sumter that inaugurated the fratricidal war. He asked if the citizens were prepared to endorse heartily the resolutions and return to their allegiance. He knew that they rejoiced at the return of peace, and that some of them were glad to return as citizens of the United States.

He referred to the order of Gen. Schofield announcing peace between the United States and the people of North Carolina in glowing terms. He said there were some classes of men who were not guilty in this rebellion, particularly those who had been misled. That class of men he would forgive and forget. But there were those leaders of the rebellion, relying on the prejudices of the South and the institution of slavery; those men we can never forgive, at least never forget. He thought that they should stand aside in future. He spoke of the conciliatory resolutions, and was in favor of letting some of these men go and let the voices of thousands of their brothers crying from the ground punish them and pursue them Cain-like throughout all their lives.

He also spoke of States' rights, and said he thought allegiance was due only to the general Government, the government of the United States. As an officer of the State of North Carolina he had taken an oath to support the Confederate States, and had been asked whether he would take an oath to the United States. After arguing relatively to this proposition he held that the binding force of the Confederate States oath merely required him to support the constitution of North Carolina. He held that he needed no oath of allegiance to the United States. He had been released from all obligation to the Confederate States by its failure, and now thought that his fealty to the United States government had returned. He also spoke of President Johnson's policy and explained that the committee in endorsing this course intended only to give their approval to the punishment of the leaders, not the masses. The retaining of military authority in the State was recommended only because it is essential until the civil government be established. The assassination of President Lincoln was deprecated by the speaker and the feelings of the people represented as unanimous in their sorrow. Mr. Lincoln's successor might not be conciliatory, but he would administer the government wisely. In referring to Mr. Holden, the speaker said that he was well and familiarly known as a representative of the people, a self-made man of good habits and education; a friend to free schools and freedom to white and black; a man who would administer the government of the State as a liberal and educated patriot. He advised unity of purpose in the support of the free Democratic system of our government, purified by the fires of rebellion. He spoke of the removal of the cause of complaint between the South and the North—*i. e.*—African slavery, and advocated it strongly.

He thanked the soldiers of the Union army that they had preserved to the people of North Carolina, the institutions of the government, not by force of arms alone, but by the influence of the Conservatives of North Carolina. The speaker took his seat amid the applause of the meeting. The resolutions were read again and at this juncture Mr. Holden took a seat on the stand.

The band then played "Hail Columbia," and after its conclusion Mr. Holden was called on.

Mr. Holden, on appearing and being introduced by the Chairman, as "a man who had been true to the people, the government and himself, the whole time," referred to the condition of the State now, and 1860. He also rejoiced that we were allowed the privilege of this day. He spoke of the return of peace and its blessed influences, and he'd ever remembered that we owe that peace, and its prospective continuance to the Conservative party of the South and the millions of true men in the North, who have been true and loyal to the government. He hoped soon to see North Carolina again in the charmed circle with New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. He spoke of the devastation of war in the country and the sorrow at the hearthstones of all from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Bravo He asked who was responsible for this. Bad men for whom the loyal circle of the Union was too small; bad hearted men whose darling object was a separation of the States, who had labored for this end for years in the severance of the old Whig party and the national Democratic party and who we have a right to hold responsible for the calamities now before us. The condition of the country previous to the war and the respect shown its flag at home and abroad, were referred to. He spoke of his position in the Charleston Convention. His idea was that it was the policy of this State to preserve the old government. But before one day he found that it was the object of some to disrupt the Union and to establish a new Government in the cotton States. He had the honor to oppose this movement, and did all in his power to prevent its success. He spoke of the promises of the leaders of the rebellion, and of their failure to fulfil them. The question of slavery in the Territories, and the promises of the demagogues and their action in the premises, had involved us in the war. Their action had resulted in the removal of the institution. It is gone, and so far as I am concerned I acquiesce in the decision. They promised us also, and in truth, as honest men they were bound to comply with that promise, that no partisan feeling should exhibit itself in the administration of the new Government; but unless a man belonged to the original secession school he was marked and proscribed. So marked was our attachment to the flag of our country, that they might well suspect our loyalty to them. The skulking of the leaders from the front, and their cruelties in driving Union men into arms, were referred to. Jeff. Davis, in the name of God, who was and is he? I remember twenty years ago his speech against paying the just debt of the State of Mississippi across the waters. I denounced his dishonesty then, and declared that, if that was democracy, I had no part in it. Look at him—what is he now? What has he not done to gratify his wicked ambition for place and power He has hounded on this war year after year, turning a deaf ear to the citizens. He knew that it was useless; as a man of ordinary sense he must have known it; but he had not perfected his schemes of plunder. He waited for the last cent, trinkets and silver and gold from the misguided women and children of the South, until he could put his hands on our specie. He has not only amassed all that wealth, but has sent bill after bill of sterling exchange across the waters, for his benefit and Benjamin's, and has departed from Richmond precipitately. First, a repudiator; second, a fomenter of bad feeling against the union of the States; third, a secessionist and traitor; fourth, a tyrant: fifth, a flying robber; sixth, charged with; the assassination of Lincoln. Such is his record.

He was only the sun around which lesser systems and smaller satellites revolved. They obeyed him and although clear from this horrid complicity, they are equally responsible with him for the original sin of treason. I have no personal malice towards any one, but I do cherish and shall cherish as long as I live, the strongest possible political repugnance to the men who upheld the war. I believe with President Johnson that whilst the masses of the South should be treated considerately, the leaders in this rebellion and ultra war men ought to be held and should be held, in so far as the courts and government may do it, to a strict and condign punishment. We owe it to a coming generation. Treason must be made odious for all coming time. He thought that the geographical condition of the State should be considered; with a saddened and stricken spirit he signed the ordinance of attempted secession in 1861. But our own people, or strangers, might have seen marked differences in the countenance of Union men and secessionists. The latter retired with hats off, shoutings and cheering, and the former with bowed heads and sorrowing hearts. One of the results of the war has been the extinction of African slavery. It is an accomplished fact, and it remains for the people of this State to declare and define the status of this emancipated race. I am willing, in so far as this race is concerned, now that war has struck the shackles from their limbs, that the school book and bible be placed in their hands; to recognize the marriage relations to reach down and lift up the race and breathe into them the spirit of well regulated freedom and the right to reside among us so long as the governing race shall allow it. The sovereign States have a right to control this matter We need not look into the future for new evils, but this race must have the sympathy and aid of the white man else it will be extinguished. I am prepared to extend that sympathy.

He referred to the Clay, Frelinghysen, etc., emancipation project, and thought that it was entitled to the gravest consideration now, and looked to the wisdom of the people of the South in convention assembled to define their status and regulate the relation of the whites and blacks.

He referred to the financial ruin and to the debt of the State before the war, $7,000,000, and since then $40,000,000 in the State and counties. Some of the banks will be good, others will fail to meet their obligations.—We have lost 50,000 men; a portion of the State has been devastated. It requires industry, nerve, confidence to meet the future as it should be met, and I believe that the old government will grant any reasonable boon, and the first duty that we owe after re-organizing will be to make provision for the public debt, also to aid our people to resume their industrial pursuits. All these things must be attended to. The time is not distant when these important matters will be attended to

Let us take new hope to a proper appreciation of the destinies of North Carolina. She is yet determined to be a great State. He referred to the difference in the growth of population between North Carolina and New York and thought that it was accounted for by the existence of African slavery, and not on account of the tariff, &c. He also touched upon the immense resources of the State,—its noble coast, its agriculture and mines. He invited our brethren of the North to settle among us and bring their industry, intelligence, muscle and wealth. We assure you that your possessions will descend to your children, for the stars on that old flag will never go out and the sun of American liberty will never go down.

Mr. Holden finished his speech with a recitation of that beautiful piece of poetry, "E Pluribus Unum," and an appropriate quotation from Webster's reply to Hayne.

The band then played "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Holden then read the following letters:

RALEIGH, MAY 10TH, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for your kind invitation to remain in Raleigh and address the Union meeting to be held on the 11th instant, and I greatly regret my inability to comply with your request But it is impossible for me to do so without a most culpable neglect of my duties and engagements elsewhere. It would give me great pleasure to be with you and to participate in your proceedings. I hope that all of our people have sufficiently seen the folly and madness of secession, and are thoroughly satisfied that there can be no peace or liberty except under the Union of the States established by our fathers. The expression of this feeling in primary meetings of the people is, at this time, eminently right and proper, and it would be well for such meetings to be held, as early as possible, in all the counties of the State. The free expression of public opinion having been suppressed during the late disturbances and a false impression created as to the real sentiments and wishes of the people of North Carolina, they should now speak out, and by all other means in their power aid the general government in establishing law and order, that the State may take its place in the Union; and the blessings of liberty and free government be secured to us and transmitted to our posterity.

Though unable to be with you in person, be assured that I cordially approve your movement, and that I am with you in sentiment and purpose to preserve the Union and to uphold the Constitution and laws of our common country.

Yours with much respect, &c.,

JOHN POOL.

To Messrs. J. P. H. RUSS, W. R. RICHARDSON, and others

RALEIGH, N. C., May 11th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—Your polite and kind invitation to attend and address a public meeting of the citizens of Wake County, proposed to be held this day in the City of Raleigh for the purpose of giving expression to our feelings on the occasion of our restoration to the Union and to the protection of the flag of our common country, has been received, and I most cordially thank you for the compliment. I deeply regret, however, my inability to be present, as I am compelled to hasten to my home in the West on important business which cannot be postponed. I shall nevertheless, be present with you in sentiment and in sympathy, and no one of the many spectators who will attend the meeting will hail with more delight than I do, the advent of peace and the deliverance of our people from the iron rule of tyranny and oppression. Let us all, then, with one accord, as good and loyal citizens, respect, aye reverence, the glorious stars and stripes which are emblazoned upon our country's banner.

Let us cherish it as our benefactor and deliverer from a worse than Egyptian bondage, and as a protector from insult and injury, both at home and abroad; let us return to our peaceful avocations determined to cultivate feelings of amity and brotherly love toward the people of all sections of our country—to stand to and faithfully abide by the Union, the Constitution and the laws; and to stamp forever with the seal of our disapprobation, the miserable heresy of secession, which has been the prolific source of so much distress and suffering to a once happy and prosperous people.

Very truly yours,

TOD R. CALDWELL

After the reading of the letters the Chairman ordered the music to the front and the band played a quickstep and melody.

Col. Granger, post Commandant, was then introduced and delivered the following address:

Fellow-Citizens and Fellow-Countrymen!—It is entirely unnecessary for me to assure you that the honor of addressing a few words to you is very gratifying. In justice to myself let me say that this is the first time in all my life, I ever undertook to make known my views to a body of my fellow-citizens. I did not trust myself to make known my views *extempore*, and, therefore, noted them down.

The occasion which calls us together, (fellow-citizens of a common country, is by no means unimportant or insignificant. It is strange and unusual, and one that ten years ago, from one point of view, few would have prognosticated. Many who are now here would have thought it highly improbable.—Yet here we are to-day, the citizens of the South and the soldiers of the North, assembled beneath the glorious folds and ample protection of *our flag*—the venerable emblem of civil and religious liberty throughout the world—and assembled as citizens of a common country, for the purpose of making a public expression of our devotion to the glorious and indissoluble Union, which has withstood the test of time and the disorganizing influence of an internecine war.

And we stand here to-day as friends, as brothers, as it were the children of one common parent, in being the citizens of one common country. We are assembled as I have said—this day, ever to be remembered in Raleigh, to express our devotion to the Union of our fathers, and to take such counsel together, that that Union may be recemented, and that there may not be a mere forced confederation of States, but a Union of hearts, sympathies and *sentiments*. As such is our purpose we should rise superior to any party, personal or sectional feelings, forgiving, and forgetting, as far as possible, the past except in lessons of experience, and striving by all means in our power, instead of exciting and keeping alive by taunts and personal abuse the sentiments of anger and bitterness, which are always the necessary sequence of civil war, to allay and remove the irritation and feverish excitement of feelings. Such a course would be noble and generous, and statesmanlike, and would bring to us the natural and not the artificial flows of peace and Union. But I need not paint the terrible picture of anger and revenge, retaliation and unhappiness that will as surely follow an opposite line of policy.

To the mere politicians, my friends, we are indebted to-day for the almost ruin of our beloved country. Not to the actions of the great masses of our people. The people's hearts, even during the hour of the greatest trial, have always retained some love for our dear national emblem, the gorgeous stars and stripes. The love for that could never be entirely erased from their hearts. It was the flag for which their fathers had fought and bled and died to establish, and whose honor they themselves had striven to maintain on the land and the seas, for which in how many instances the blood that circulate in their veins had been shed upon the plains of Mexico? The hearts of the people could never forget the old flag.

We are indebted, I observed, not to the acts of the masses of the people, but to the intrigues of a horde of selfish, ambitious, time serving politicians, who to advance their own petty, personal interests as is their nature, for the ruin of the country. They dragged that country down, that in its ruin they might elevate themselves and make a name in history. And such a name as they have made—*a name of obloquy and disgrace!*—Mere politicians might make use of the present unsettled condition of affairs to advance their personal ambition. This is perhaps not the most contemptible thing one could do; but if selfish aims are made disgustingly prominent at a time like the present, and unhandsome means are made use of to bring about the desired end, the politician justly becomes the object of public animadversion. I think I but echo the honest sentiments of every sensible and honest man North and South, when I say that *I despise the mere politician*, but honor the patriotic statesman who labors that all can see his hand and heart, and soul and interests to be his country's, and not his own. He is a man who labors for the interests of of all. He casts his eyes over the broad expanse of our whole land, influenced by no bitter sectional or personal feeling. He indeed knows no North, no South, no East no West—but his whole country, one and indivisible.—There are many selfish and unprincipled persons in our country to-day, who would be pleased to build themselves upon the ruins of a portion of our people, making themselves wealthy and happy by stripping others of all they possess, and owing ruin and misery broadcast over our land. Such sentiments are horrible, and it becomes a generous and patriotic people.

I believe that the leaders in the past unholy rebellion should be punished, but no good can come from casting ruin upon an entire section of our country. The people of the South under the powerful influence of their leaders have made a *great* mistake. They are now in their *hearts* convinced that such is the case, but it is nothing too much of a people to say at once, "I was mistaken in that cause to which I have devoted my life, the lives of my children, and embarked and lost my fortune. The change of public sentiment must be gradual, it will surely come in time. The country is tired of civil war—it will never occur again among us. The South as fought nobly, bravely, but in a mistaken cause. The North has fought nobly and gloriously for the preservation of our common country, and the establishment and perpetuation of the great principle that a free people can rule themselves under a republican form of government, that great principle of civil and religious liberty so long and earnestly contested by the thrones of Europe, by whom the ultimate ruin of our beloved country has always been predicted and looked forward to with the deepest anxiety as their last anchor of hope. Their last hope has been rudely torn from them by the successful termination of the war; and thrones begin to totter, and ere long those bloody emblems of a tyrant's power, and a groaning people's wretchedness and tears, will have forever disappeared from the face of of the green earth, and freedom's glorious, bright wings will spread their protecting pinions and sunny smiles over the whole earth; open the dark dungeon doors and let the oppressed go free, carrying joy and gladness everywhere to *all*.

And in this connection, my fellow-citizens, I wish to express, in a few words, my deep sense of gratitude and affection for our noble monarchy which has done so much, notwithstanding her interests lay in another direction, to aid and assist our dear country during her dark and terrible days of struggle and trial, and to encourage us in our just and holy efforts to perpetuate the institutions handed down by our fathers. I believe it is unnecessary for me to add that I allude to England. To her how deeply are we indebted! What a satisfaction we owe her! Who but she must we thank, that our commerce has been swept from the seas, and thousands of citizens cast into ruin—to whom but her shall we extend our thanks for the many insults so generously offered to the banner we fight for, at a time when we were powerless to resent? And whom else shall we credit the influence which has caused the dangerous and contemptible sentiments of a monarchical form of government to become so wide spread through a portion of our country? A sentiment whose parent is the bondage of a people, and whose only legitimate and successful result can be the ruin of our common country. England, then paragon of pride and selfishness, how would'st thou have wept for joy over the fulfilment of thy predictions and the shattered fragments of a once happy country.

The policy of England has always been contemptibly selfish and unprincipled, and her jealousy of a republican form of government very apparent. This it was that caused her to pursue with a hellish purpose of vengeance the mightiest intellect and as pure a heart as the world ever saw at the head of a nation. This it was that caused Napoleon Bonaparte to drag out a miserable existence upon a lone barren isle, and die a wretched and obscure death—cruelly separated from all he held most dear. This it was that caused her but recently to denunciate the selfish policy of her American provinces that they must protect themselves, unaided by their mother country.

England has in every way wronged the South since the commencement of the war. While pretending to be her friend, she has granted her no substantial benefit, but has simply used her pretended friendship to rob and ruin her. England had no interest in the South, she had none in the North, her deepest wishes were to enrich herself and hasten on the ruin of our land. She has robbed the South and swept our commerce from the seas, and shall we not unite against her? She cannot withstand a united North and South.

I long to see some adequate punishment meted out to England, her commerce swept from the seas, her power destroyed, and her throne overturned. It will be done. And I pray God, I may live to see the day, and to be a party to it myself.

I Observe that the desire is to witness the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, in the immediate expulsion of Maximilian from Mexico, is gaining strength day by day North and South, It is becoming a very popular idea, but I beg leave to say, I think it is very impolitic. It would be the most unwise policy in the world to interfere with Maximilian. Maximilian is a small potatoe.—He is of no particular account. He is a dead failure, an unsuccessful experiment, a contingent remainder, with the contingency beyond the shadow of a contingency impossible. He could only be a success upon the ruin of country. The country will not be ruined, and Maximilian will go home to his mother. He is simply an insignificant excrescence upon the glorious and thriving tree of liberty, and he will soon fall to the earth of his own weight and pass into a rapid and merited oblivion. But if we endeavor to enforce the Monroe doctrine during the present excited condition of affairs, we shall have not only France and England, but all the disaffected in our own land to contend against. We cannot unite the South with us against Maximilian. But ignoring him in the future, as we always have done in the past, we can cause every heart in this land to beat as one in a contest against England, our country's oldest, *bitterest* enemy.

With regard to the negro I wish to say a few words. By the proclamation of our late great and good President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose recent murder by the hand of a cowardly assassin has appalled our land, the negro is made free. The proclamation will be law, and in a short time will be ratified by the government of every slave State. This will slay the worm that has been gnawing slowly at the very root of the tree of liberty and Union. Throwing the interest of the negro out of question, this change will be for the benefit of the country, and even of the slave owners themselves, since they can do a more profitable business by hiring the negro than by owning him. This question will work *itself* out in time.

With regard to the question of reorganizing the State governments of the South, I can say but little. I hope in a short time to see the State governments re organized and the people of the South quietly pursuing their usual avocations, with an able and honest man at the helm of each State.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens and bother soldiers, I would excite your pride and admiration for our country. What a great and glorious future lies before us, as a firm and united people! A future which no land beneath the bright sun in Heaven is capable except our own. With natural advantages of harbors, rivers, lakes and climates, with our magnificent resources of every description, with a race that posses all the excellencies of every nature in the world, and with an ardent and unfaltering patriotism, we combine all the elements of a mighty and powerful nation. Let us resolve that we will stand the first among the nations of the earth, and dictate a generous and liberal policy to the whole world.

The Chairman then paid a well merited compliment to Col. Granger, by referring to his administration of affairs in Raleigh and Wake county and the satisfactory reception of his general course since he has been among us.

Mr. Bartholomew F. Moore then took the stand. He referred to his recent trip to Wilmington to see Chief Justice Chase, and its object. He promised that the resumption of civil authority would soon occur. During his travels of late he had met only one man who was a secessionist. There was no necessity for Union Meetings We are all Union men. I have always been a persistent and consistent Union man. He thought that he might be charged with committing sin in cursing the leaders of the rebellion, but he felt so much rejoiced on this occasion that he was almost willing to forgive them. He thought they had but followed the instincts of their nature, and their course was but the natural result of their education. His remarks tended generally to a conciliatory course towards some of the leaders, whom he was willing to bring back because we need their assistance in bringing things to rights. He wound up by an appeal for charity. In the name of God let us have charity.

Col. Heaton, Supervising Special Treasury Agent of the Department of North Carolina was called on but did not respond.

Mr. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, was then introduced. He hailed all present from California, Ohio, Maine, and North Carolina as fellow-citizens. He learned his politics from Webster. Like him he could say he knew no North, South, East or West. His heart was large enough to embrace the whole Union. He is a poor patriot whose love for country knows nothing beyond his State lines.—Like Mr. Moore he had always been a consistent and persistent Union man. When on the electoral ticket of the Bell and Everett party, he heard a distinguished man say that he owed no allegiance to anything save God and North Carolina, and had been trying to disrupt the gov-

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

argument for thirty years. I replied to him I charged him with being a traitor in everything but the overt act. Those were my sentiments before the war and are those. The speaker spoke in terms of praise regarding the magnanimity of the United States Government. I said amongst my friends that I regarded the success of the Confederacy the greatest calamity that could befall the South. It would have entailed on us the worst despotism the world ever knew. Thank God that we once again breath the free air of the Republic. He had told a lady friend a few days since that the restoration of authority of the Government would not only establish the rightful rule, but that Yankee boys would come South and marry our Southern girls and the Southern boys go North and marry, and thus they raise up a generation of Union lovers.

The internal blessings of the country he thought made us a prey to any jacket that might come to us.—Maximilian was sent here by Napoleon while we were at war. He would not have dared to do so if we had not been busy. He was a pious man but he hoped that President Johnson would soon give him notice to quit. We want nothing but Republican Governments on this continent.

Neill McKay, of Harnett, was introduced. He said he was for the shortest road and route for restoration to the Union—by telegraph. I believe in a Republican government, I believe in the people and the action of the people. They will be all right. He thought that it would not be necessary to submit the question of restoration to the people, for they think that they have never been out of the Union. He would go for any and for all measures to bring North Carolina back. He spoke of peace stamping in his county and his defeat by fraud and forgery at the election on account of his peace proclivities. He, with others, penned the Convention bill which had for its object the restoration of the State.

Mr. W. D. Jones, Union Senator from Wake, then appeared. He had been announced by the Chairman as a Union Senator. That introduction explained his sentiments. It had been the desire of his heart to live, and die, under the old banner. He recollected when he saw the "stars and bars" pulled down and the "stars and stripes" put up. A secessionist said, "Is it at that d—d old rag," but he and his friends smiled and were glad at heart. He had always been as much of a Union man and as consistent as it was possible. His children had been told at school that he was a Lincolnite, a Holdenite and a traitor. They did not come to him, but went with tears in their eyes on their knees to their mother. He reprimanded the teacher. This was but one instance in many of his trials.

But gentlemen, I knew that the day of deliverance was coming, and although I am now almost dependent on others for support, I can say that I have a clear conscience and can smile, while these secessionists have clouded countenances. Let them repent of their former sins and then let them come back. They are now willing to submit to the powers that be, but not to the Union. But a man that does not stand up for civil law and the Union, does not deserve a place in the United States. I'll die by the Union!

C. J. Rogers, was then brought forward. His position during the war was well known, and that he was an opposer of secession, no one could deny. He expressed his gratitude for the opportunity of meeting once more at the capital of North Carolina, and to pass such resolutions as had been adopted by the meeting. He had given no vote which he would take back to-day, and his conscience was clear from imputation of bringing about the present condition. He referred to the devastation of the country, and his county particularly. He had not suffered much, but others had, and he explained that it was but a natural result of war. His neighbors some, of them had been secessionist's but, a tap of the Union army had told him that they could find none. The reason was that the Yankees had converted them. The peaceable secessionists, he charged with the responsibility of the present condition of the Land. He then referred to Mr. Holden, as the great champion of civil liberty and of the oppressed and to the cruelties practiced on his friends. He paid a worthy tribute to Mr. Holden, and his course during the war, giving him credit for saving the houses and property of the citizens of Raleigh from destruction, by his upright and conservative course. He was in favor of putting the secessionists on probation. They are not to be trusted but should be watched day and night.—The peace meetings of last August, and the machinations of the Vance party were fully depicted, and Vance's escapade was referred to, in any thing but complimentary terms.

Louis D. Hanes, of Davidson, was introduced as one of the truest Union men of the State. He expressed his regret for his inability to speak on account of his lack of voice. He stated that when he first saw the old flag on the Capitol that he wept for joy. He compared the disunionists to the ball on the railroad track.

The chairman then announced that the speaking was concluded for the day.

NIGHT PROCEEDINGS.

After dark and until a late hour of the night the demonstrations were kept up. Bands of music were to be heard in different directions, serenading prominent citizens, and general exhibitions of gratification and delight were to be seen and heard everywhere

THE ILLUMINATION.

Many of the houses of our citizens were brilliantly illuminated, and undoubtedly many more would have been but for the inability on the part of some of them to raise the necessary funds. Transparencies containing mottoes were displayed in different places, while in others the motto appeared in the windows. Some of them were as follows: "We are not Enemies but Friends—Lincoln." "Though Passion may have Strained, it must not break our Bonds of Affection." "Liberty and Union, now and Forever, one and Inseparable." There were others equally appropriate, that we did not get.

ON NEWBERN STREET.

The citizens on Newbern Street were not behind their neighbors in manifestations of their enthusiasm.—Among the prominent displays was that of Col. Parker, at Mrs. Gilliers residence corner of Person street. The Star Spangled Banner was given to the breeze in all glory amidst the lights of innumerable candles.

THE RAIN.

Unfortunately a rain storm set in about nine o'clock last night which seriously interfered with the prolongation of the jubilation, and effectually vetoed all attempts at a torch light procession.

Can any civil engineer inform us how it is that the mouths of rivers are larger than their heads?

Croker being ill, his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach." "Upon whose?" said he.

What is the difference between a sailor and a soldier? One tars his ropes, the other pitches his tent.

The man who with a hammer reaches the end of his own finger, hasn't hit the right nail on the head.

To find out the number of children in the street, commence beating a bass drum. To find out the number of idle men, start a dog fight.

If you think your opportunities are not good enough, you had better improve them.

Deliberate with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness, or oppose with firmness.

Sir Philip Sydney defines health in these words: "Great temperance, open air, easy labor, little care."

The pleasantest ringing in one's ears—The dinner bell.

Punch says that a Yankee baby will crawl out of his cradle, take a survey of it, invent an improvement, and apply for a patent before forty-six months old.

Artemus Ward defines war as hard tack for the soldiers and hard times for the citizens.

A farmer on being asked if his horses were matched, said: "Yes, they are matched first-rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should."

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10:00
" " six months.....5:00
Weekly paper, one year.....5:00
" " six months.....1:00

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

Chief Justice Chase in North Carolina.

Private advices received from Wilmington give us a meagre description of the visit of Chief Justice Chase to that city. He was met at Fort Fisher on the 3d inst. by Gen. Hawley, commanding officer of the District, and his staff, and was escorted with due ceremony up the Cape Fear river, arriving in Wilmington on the evening of that day. During his stay in the city he was the guest of Gen. Hawley and Brevet Brigadier General Dodge, and was called on by many prominent citizens, besides quite a number of ladies. The impression created by his presence was of a character calculated to be productive of good results, and so far as our informant was able to learn Mr. Chase was also favorably impressed with the appearance and bearing of those of our citizens with whom he came in contact. He expressed a great deal of interest in the future prospects and welfare of North Carolina and seemed exceedingly anxious about our affairs generally. On the evening of the 4th he sailed for Charleston, taking with him the best wishes of the Wilmington people and their thanks for the kindly interest he had shown in behalf of the State at large. He was visited by many prominent men from the interior of the State and if, as we have reason to infer, his visit was of a political nature, we think it will result beneficially to all concerned.

FORT SUMTER AND CHARLESTON.

Theodore Tilton, Editor of the New York *Independent*, in a letter descriptive of the proceedings occurring at the raising of the old flag over Fort Sumter, says:

Fort Sumter is a Coliseum of ruins. Battered, shapeless, overthrown, it stands in its brokenness a fit monument of the broken rebellion. Round its base lie innumerable cannon-balls, enough for a bombardment—eankered now by the salt waves, and perishing with peaceful rust. The parapets are ragged as a saw-edge, and one of the walls from which have the sure footing of a goat upon the rocks. When the flag ascended, the amphitheater saluted it with five thousand human voices and the battlements replied with two hundred guns. How men's hearts pulsated their breasts! How the joyful blood frolicked in our veins! The fallen honor of the nation was upraised! Straining eyes looked up through the rent the ensign fluttering in the clouds, and grateful hearts mounted with secret thanksgivings to the heaven above. Rent and tattered was the banner, yet amid all its gashes not a star had been stricken out—happy omen that, despite the nation's wounds, not a State shall be lost! A full hour was passed in a merry clamor of patriotism, before the jubilant throng could compose themselves for the oration. Finally, Mr. Beecher arose and put his strong voice into a struggle against a sea bree ze that kept whisking his locks and flapping his manuscripts, and threatened at first to wrestle him down, but the man who conquered a Live pool mob was not to surrender to an east wind. Manly, wise, rich and eloquent was the speech—of which, good readers of *The Independent*, judge ye, for I here enclose it, word for word.

But no speech could rise to the height of that occasion; what could, except the flag itself? The great day's chief reflection to my own mind was: How wonderful are the ways of that Providence who cast down the nation's flag at Sumter, till it should touch the lowly slave of the Carolinas, that it might rise again and lift him with it to Liberty and Equality! O historic fortress! since the first shot at thy stony side, how many hearts have been broken! How many households made desolate! How many graves opened! But, thanks to the God of nations, thy broken battlements are the yawning grave wherein Human Slavery lies buried for ever!

Charleston is a city of desolation—recalling our early school-book pictures of the gaunt remains of Thebes or Nineveh. It looks the skeleton of its former self. Ten acres are strown with ruins of fine houses—brought to ashes by fire brands of the rebels—in some places not one stone left upon another, while here and there a solitary wall or gable end stands a tell-tale of general destruction. Of the buildings that remain, nearly half are crippled with gaping wounds from Gen. Gilmore's angels of the swamps. What havoc that marksman made! Six miles off, he would sight a gun at the rattlesnake's nest, and crack an egg at every shot! Generally a shell would strike a roof, pass downward clean through two or three stories, and come out through the wall—sometimes making a hole big enough to drive a horse through! Eighteen new windows were thus made in the Charleston Hotel, and the Bank of South Carolina was broken a dozen times after its original bankruptcy.

In one of the churches a projectile knocked away eight of the ten commandments leaving these twain. "Thou shalt not steal;" "Thou shalt not commit adultery"—but there was no need of cracking these, for were they not broken in Charleston long ago? Calhoun's grave, spared by mistake, has been hacked by relic-seekers.—But I have no sympathy with hammerers at tombstones. The dead have a right to undisquieted bones. As my own chief relict of fallen Babylon, I chose to pluck a handful of clover growing among the ruins of Secession Hall! Gentlemanly, uncertain Gov. Aiken's home remains untouched—not despoiled inside by his own act; who, fearing that the shells would break into his wine-cellar, sent into the country his unpurchaseable three thousand bottles of old Madeira, and his elegant silver plate; and Sherman's thirsty soldiers found the wine and drank it, and an esthetic negro was discovered in the woods frying bacon on the Governor's silver tray! So the negroes now constitute the first families. How they turned out on Citadel square to welcome William Lloyd Garrison and his fellow agitators, escorting them our hotel by a procession a mile in length, of men, women, and children, unconscious of the curse of Ham, and singing glory Hallelujah! And how grand were the meetings in Zion's church—a great edifice crowded three times with a congregation of three thousand of the happiest human beings whom we ever saw compacted into one place—each successive meeting outrivaling the other in beauty of spirit. On the morning of departure, the grateful blacks followed us to the wharf, where one of their number, a true orator, waving a flag in one hand, and clasping his two little children in the other, exclaimed, with a sudden inspiration of eloquence, "O men of the North, you now see why I love this flag: because it makes my children mine, who never were mine before!" All tears tingled at that speech.

The New Vice President.—By the provisions of the 9th of Congress the President of the Senate *pro tem.* becomes the acting Vice President on the death of the one elected to that office, or upon his accession to the Presidency. Senator Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, was chosen, March 7th, presiding officer of the Senate *pro tem.*, and consequently succeeds to the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Foster was born in Franklin, New London county, Connecticut, November 22, 1806, and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish. He graduated at Brown University; is a lawyer by profession; was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1839, 1840, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1854; Speaker of the House in 1847, 1848, and 1854; Mayor of the city of Norwich for two years. He was chosen United States Senator from March 4, 1855, for six years, and in 1860 was re-elected to the Senate for six years.

Mr. Foster is a man of marked ability and of the highest personal character, commanding the respect of all who know him. Perhaps no better selection could have been made for the high office, and for the contingencies which are connected with it, had the choice been made directly by the people.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN.

Peculiar Views.—We presume that some of the "bi-others" think they have fallen upon equally times, run against snags, and got hold of the smutty end of the stick. After a long career of high-handed conduct, and doing as they pleased generally, they are brought to a very sudden halt. Their julep of self-conceit and self-sufficiency is suddenly "dashed" with a nauseating compound, and they are forced to drink it. Their course of braggadocio, resistance to rightful authority, and the substitution of their own pompous individual authority, has been cut shorter than we generally find pie crust. They leaned upon themselves and their power as the reed of support, and their sides have been deeply pierced. We cannot rejoice at the sufferings of any one, but there is such a thing as justice as well as mercy, and the former is as essential as the latter, else would it not have been written, "pride goeth before a fall." We should remember the vast amount of suffering, deaths and devastations occasioned by these leaders—not for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon them, but to serve our hearts and minds to the due administration, or infliction rather, of justice.

Harris, of Maryland, is already on trial; Ex-Governor Aiken, of S. C., G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, Ga., and others, have been arrested; and heavy rewards are offered for Jeff. Davis, Gov. Smith, of Va., Jacob Thompson, of Miss., (and, we are sorry to say, a native of North Carolina,) C. C. Clay, late Senator from Ala., Beverly Tucker, of Va., Geo. N. Sanders, of no where in particular, but everywhere generally where no one wants him, and other persons. Let them all have a fair trial, and be acquitted or punished according to their deserts.

Sickness Among the Negroes.—We learn that there is considerable sickness among the negroes who have flocked into our city, and that daily calls are made upon the liberality and humanity of our physicians. We think that as these negroes have mostly voluntarily left good homes where they could have found employment at fair wages, they are entitled to but little consideration at the hands of our physicians, whose charity is sufficiently taxed by the poor white people who are residents. Our advice to these negroes is to go into the country and obtain employment upon farms. It will be more conducive to their health and happiness, and they are not needed in the city. They must learn that freedom does not mean freedom from labor. The white man labors, and so must the black man. Here they are crowded together and destitute of many comforts they have been accustomed to. The natural consequence is diseases and misery and death. On farms, demeaning themselves as freemen, they may be healthy and happy. Freedom does not license them to idleness or to conduct unbecoming respectable citizens.—These are important truths which they should learn at once.

Sprinkling.—Thanks to the authorities here for introducing sprinklers to lay the dust upon our streets. Two of them passed our office yesterday, followed by a crowd of boys, white and black, attracted by the novelty of the sight. On such an afternoon the sprinklers were a blessing indeed. It made us feel more cool and pleasant just to look out at the multitude of little streams of pure water spirtling out and falling upon the pulverised and heated earth. Hurrah for the sprinklers! We do not think the most ultra Baptist could object to this sprinkling on the ground of unorthodoxy.

The Local has not exactly discovered the present whereabouts of Jefferson Davis, but he has learned the object of the mission on which he has gone: it is to find "the last man and last dollar," and also to avoid "the last ditch" and any *higher elevation*.—His countrymen had raised him so high that his modesty revolted at the idea of any more exalted station, and the only means by which he could avoid it was to hide himself away from them. The "last dollar" he will probably have to go to Europe for—if he can; and for the "last man" we think either himself or Benjamin would answer very well in many respects.

The local regrets that physical inability from recent illness prevented him from attending the meeting yesterday except for a short time; but the reader will find an accurate account of the proceedings elsewhere. The day was quite hot, though there was a pleasant breeze, and one could be comfortable in the shade except annoyance from dust. We were glad to see so large an assembly, many being present from considerable distances. We write this on Thursday afternoon, and we expect a splendid illumination at night and other demonstrations of joy.

Won't Take Greenbacks.—We learn that the people in and about that celebrated and far-famed place, Weldon, refuse to take greenbacks, and make specie the only circulating medium. We know not the reason for this, but presume it is because the people, from the novelty of the thing, think that greenbacks will probably bite like Confederate money did. Here greenbacks are not only willingly received, but they are eagerly sought after. Weldon is soon to be garrisoned by Union troops, and we predict that green backs will then become popular and daily increase in favor.

Wood.—We notice that wood haulers are charging $1 50 each for one-horse loads, and $3 for two-horse loads. The citizens of Raleigh well know to what perfection the science of hauling small loads of wood has been brought here. Previous to the war one-horse loads sold for 50 cents, and two-horse loads at $1. We think the present increase of the wood tariff is oppressive, and disproportionate to other prices. If wood was made to figure in a "schedule of prices," we have no idea it would be so high.

A large quantity of ball cartridges has been stored for some time past in our Market House, but there being no demand for such "provender" in this vicinity, a considerable portion of it was removed yesterday. Would it not be a good idea to mould all the cannon and musket balls prepared for the war, into blocks with which to build a mighty pyramid consecrated to Peace!

Good Luck to Him.—We are glad to see that our old friend, W. I. Vestal, has been associated in the management of the Newbern *Times*, with Mr. Joy. Every body in Raleigh knows "the Major," and all have the highest respect for him. May he live long and always prosper.

A Serenade.—The Local returns his thanks for an excellent serenade on Tuesday night. He was especially pleased with the dancing of the young man in a light colored coat.

Boarding.—It will be seen, by advertisement, that Mrs. Pentress has room for some boarders. We cheerfully recommend her house.

Books for Sale.—We have at the Progress County the Book several thousands range, printed to the order of persons who have not called for them, which we will sell at the rate of ONE and TWO DOLLARS a hundred.

What the Slaveholders' Rebellion has done for Africa.—Previous to the commencement of the war in America, says a west African newspaper, all cotton goods were very cheap, and the profits made by their sale was large. The result was, that nearly all the civilized people in West Africa were engaged in trade—in the mere exchange of European and American goods for those products of the country which grew spontaneously, while agriculture was almost entirely neglected, and left in the barbarous people, or such only of the civilized inhabitants, as were too poor to buy a few yards of baft or a few bounds of tobacco. While this state of things lasts, (and it still exists to a great extent,) there can be no great progress in civilization and no real wealth and prosperity.

But a change is taking place in Sierra Leone and in all West Africa. The prices of trade goods have become so high that there is very little profit to be made, while the low price of African products restricts the trade almost entirely to those who have considerable capital. The people must live; and, as trade has failed them, they turn their attention to agriculture, the true source of wealth and prosperity in every country. No longer is the cultivation of the soil considered to be business of slaves alone. Men of influence and capital are giving their attention to it, and the wonderful resources of this country—so long undeveloped—seem likely to be added to the wealth of the world. The most marked effect is is seen in Liberia, where the production of coffee and sugar has been greatly stimulated and largely increased. In Sierra Leone the change, though less decided is marked, and positive. Henceforth we trust that the industry of the people is to be productive, and are not dependent on on India for rice, America for cotton, Brasil for Coffee, the West Indies for sugar, while the cost of living is about twice as much in Freetown as in London or New York. We trust that these articles are to be produced not only for ourselves, but for exportation, and that West Africa has entered on a new era—an era of progressive wealth, prosperity, and civilization.

An amusing thing occurred in the Twenty-fourth Ohio. A few days since a soldier, in passing to the lower part of the encampment, saw two others from his company making a rude coffin. He enquired what it was for.

'John Bunce,' said the other.

'Why,' replied he, 'John is not dead yet. It is too bad to make a man's coffin when you don't know if he is going to die or not.'

'Don't trouble yourself,' replied the others, 'Dr. Coe told us to make his coffin, and *I guess* he knows what he *gave him*.'

When we hear that a friend has detected some fault in us, we are always disposed to do him the same favor.

Another rebel raid is said to be organizing in Canada, to strike some of our frontier towns.

Willsboroe University, in Green county, Ohio was destroyed by fire on the 14th inst.

DEAF AND DUMB CHAPEL.

Harrington, Montgomery & Gleason's

MINSTRELS.

CHAS. P. GLEASON, - - Manager.
WM. DIGNAM, - - Musical Director.

GREAT BILL FOR FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 12TH.

Johnny Montgomery will appear in the High Land Fling and several other characters.

Lorry Campbell of Roberson's Circus will perform his Gymnastic Exercises.

Charley Gleason, the people's favorite, will take a benefit on Saturday Evening, on which occasion he will introduce several new pieces.

"COME ONE! COME ALL!"

May 12-1t

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 12-tf

THIEVING STILL PROGRESSING.

A COLORED DANCE WAS GIVEN ON THE night of the 9th May, 1865, for the pleasure and accommodation of the persons of color of this City, and a colored band was employed with these words: "That we will play for you as reasonable as we can." Then I was left to the mercy of the gentlemen, and on the following morning they were asked for their bill, and they presented a bill of $75 for four fiddles and the use of four big negroes until 2 o'clock next night.

Mr. Boots, the leader of the band,
I am, respectfully yours,
JOHN ROSS.

May 12-1t*

TO THOSE WANTING BOARD.

TWO OR MORE OFFICERS CAN OBTAIN BOARD and Lodging, or board without lodging, in a private family. Apply at

May 12-1t PROGRESS OFFICE.

MRS. PENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging.

May 12-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first-class Hotel.

May 12-tf RANDALL & BOWEN, Proprietors.

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylander Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

April 20-tf.

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent.

May 2-12t

DR. R. F. ARRINGTON,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing.

April 17-w

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly Cline's.

May 10-tf

$25,000 REWARD.

Head'qrs Military Division of the James,
Richmond, Va., May 8th, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR A reward of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, Rebel Governor of Virginia.

H. W. HALLECK,
May 9-tf Major Gen. Com'dg.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the Progress one of the permanent fixtures of the Capital of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Bastiles, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the Progress a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President Johnson its active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publication we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper one year, ...$10 00
" " six months, ...5 00
Weekly paper one year, ...3 00
" " six months, ...1 50

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May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, steam steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.

May 10-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.

ap 26

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
May 1-tf. Brevet Brig. Gen'l.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

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TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the Daily Progress renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

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Raleigh, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-w